

HENKEL NABS CHARLEY
BOSTON IN CHINATOWNAlleged Head of Opium Smug-
glers Lands in Tombs After
Long Hide.

REVOLVERS DRAWN ON HIM

Dapper Mongolian Submits So
Quickly to Show of Force
That Arrest Goes
Unnoticed.

A Chinaman has really been captured by the properly constituted government authorities. Charley Boston will be remembered for being the Chinaman who was caught long after what caused him to be sought is forgotten. Furthermore, he was caught in Chinatown, in the throbbing heart of the On Leong Tong chop suey and gambling district.

To be specific, Charley Boston was standing last night in front of No. 14 Mott street. He had come out for a little air. He has been wanted by the government authorities ever since two alleged opium joints were raided in Seventh avenue on Wednesday.

Charley Boston's reputation for possessing a lot of expert information about the smuggling of opium into various large cities of America is second to none. The government authorities have been led to believe that Le Quon Jung, for that is Charley Boston's real name, is a fine little smuggler.

Marshal Henkel and Deputy Henry Cunningham have been hoping to meet him for five days. When they met him last night he was not wearing his overcoat and he did not want to go with them without it. Also, he wanted to say goodbye to Tom Lee, head of the On Leong Tong, and to some of his Chinese friends.

On the principle that one specially sought Chinaman within the Tombs is better than that he should be one of a thousand without, these requests were denied, and Boston was told to step lively. So that he would not lose interest in the proceedings, the muzzles of two Colt's revolvers played a gentle tattoo on his ribs, and he fairly pranced on his way to the Tombs, where he was locked up, charged with smuggling, on a warrant issued by John A. Shields, United States Commissioner.

Friends Unaware of Arrest.

So sudden was his capture that even his friends in the headquarters of the On Leong Tong, just a few doors away at No. 18 Mott street, were unaware that he was in custody of federal officers as they saw him saunter away with the two men.

Upon the showing of Charley Boston's alleged connection with the opium smuggling, the government detectives straightaway bent every effort to nab the much talked of Chinaman. But he showed his Chinese training and kept out of sight.

Despite the fact that Secret Service men and customs inspectors hunted him and his crisscross through Chinatown and numerous Tenderloin resorts where he was wont to visit, not the slightest trace of him was obtained for a time. Marshal Henkel got a line on him, however, early on Sunday morning, and from that moment he and his deputies did not relax their vigilance, with the result of last night.

Word reached Marshal Henkel that a number of Chinese high up in the On Leong Tong who are suspected of having had an interest in the opium traffic were communicating with Charley Boston. By trailing these Chinese the dapper Mongolian's whereabouts were found. Deputies from Henkel's staff discovered that he was occupying a small, boxlike room on the top floor of No. 14 Mott street, but every time an attempt was made to trap him a signal was flashed, and when the marshal and his men got into the room their quarry had flown.

Henkel received information last night of Charley Boston's whereabouts that led him and Cunningham to make themselves as unnoticeable as possible in the hallway of a tenement house diagonally opposite. Their quarry emerged about 8:15 o'clock from No. 14, and after glancing furtively up and down the street, started for No. 18, where Tom Lee and a number of members of the On Leong Tong were in session. Cunningham stepped out from his hiding place and seized Charley B. before he had gone ten feet.

Tries in Vain to Get Away.

The polite little Chinaman, stylishly attired, but wearing a soft cap with the peak drawn well down over his eyes, put up a struggle and did his utmost to disentangle himself from Cunningham's grasp, but Marshal Henkel followed close on his deputy's heels and counselled Charley Beantown not to be fussy.

It wasn't until they had him landed safely in the Tombs that Marshal Henkel explained to him the charge on which he was wanted and read the warrant issued by Commissioner Shields, at the instigation of the marshal and Assistant District Attorney Pitkin, charging him with smuggling opium into the United States.

According to Henkel, Boston admitted that he was a partner in the two Seventh avenue places raided on Wednesday night by the customs inspectors, but other than that admission he manifested the reticence characteristic of the Orientals, and would say nothing about the opium traffic in this or any other city.

Charley Boston will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields this morning at 10 o'clock.

Secret Service men are unanimously of the opinion that he has been the ring-leader of a gang that for years has been smuggling opium into the United States, by way of San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and the Canadian border. Letters and heaps of data that were confiscated in the raids on the Seventh avenue places, convinced the federal officers, they said, that the Chinaman was the brains of the smugglers, and that he had ingratiated himself into the confidence of police officials of several cities through the presentation at various times of valuable gifts of embroidery and what not.

BOREAN BLASTS STRIKE CITY

Wind at 60 Miles an Hour Plays
Havoc in the Streets.

For the second time within a month the Northwest—the home of the winds—forwarded some real Borean blasts to this city yesterday. The gales which came in the nature of heralds on Saturday lifted the heavy fog which was playing havoc with the shipping and were gratefully received.

Yesterday's wind visitors also did some lifting, but of different nature—hats, for instance, not to mention signboards, many of which were wrenched from their fastenings and tossed about like toys.

The wind reached its greatest velocity, sixty miles an hour, late in the afternoon, and for some time pedestrianism was badly hampered. Down on lower Broadway, many persons gave up the task of breasting the blasts and piled into streetcars, although they had only a few blocks to go.

The wind began to subside about 9 o'clock in the evening, and at 10:30 o'clock its velocity was only thirty-eight miles an hour. The temperature fell from 46 degrees in the early morning to 24 at 10 p. m. Mr. Scarr said it would be warmer to-night.

THE ROYAL LIBEL CASE

Documents from Malta—Mylus
May Conduct Defence.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Jan. 31.—The Crown Advocate of Malta has arrived in London with four boxes full of marriage registers during the period of the King's service with the Mediterranean fleet and other documents bearing on the Mylius case.

The Crown Advocate will probably, says "The Chronicle," have a leading part in the evidence for the King in this case. It is understood that Mr. Mylius is at present without a legal adviser, and presumably, therefore, will conduct his own defence.

CASH FOR FELLOW PRISONER

Robin and Barnes Contribute to
Fund in the Tombs.

Joseph G. Robin, the indicted banker, and Noah Barnes, the indicted promoter, who are in the Tombs, contributed yesterday to a fund raised by the prisoners for John Murphy, who was convicted of murder in the second degree and asked for financial assistance to get a new trial.

"I am innocent, and I know I can prove it," said Murphy to a group of his fellow prisoners during the exercise hour.

The hat was immediately passed around. Robin chipped in \$5 and Barnes gave \$25. The total contributed was \$85.

Murphy was convicted of taking part in the killing of James Devlin, clerk in a Bowers lodging house, last summer. He will be sent to state prison to begin serving a life term, unless he is able to get a stay of sentence.

"THE WIDOW" HIT BY DOOR

Caught in Subway Car, Mrs. Dean
Is Badly Hurt, Doctor Says.

Mrs. Theresa Dean, known as "The Widow," and editor of a periodical of that name, was pinned in one of the side doors of a subway train yesterday afternoon. The physicians think a rib was fractured. Mrs. Dean was boarding a Broadway express at the Brooklyn Bridge station, and was just stepping into the car through the side door, when, she says, the guard shoved the door shut. She was pinned fast. A passenger asked her how she felt.

"I can't talk now. I'm in a great pain," she answered.

She went at once to the Waldorf-Astoria, where Dr. Adams, one of the house physicians, attended her. The doctor said that besides the injury to her rib Mrs. Dean had several bad bruises.

Mrs. Dean was just returning from what was expected to be continuation of supplementary proceedings against her, but when she appeared at the office of the judgment creditor's lawyer she was not examined. She said she did not wish to go into her private affairs with reporters present. She made an offer of \$50 in part payment of the \$225 due Harry P. Disbecker, the complainant. This was refused, but later counsel for Disbecker accepted \$100, with a promise of the payment of the remainder on February 20.

SUBWAY TRAIN OFF TRACK

Traffic on West Farms Branch
Tied Up for Two Hours.

A train off the track on the elevated structure of the West Farms division of the subway, just south of the Freeman street station, tied up the line north of 149th street for almost two hours last night. About five thousand passengers were inconvenienced by the block, and many of them protested so vigorously at being compelled to break their journey at 149th street and reach their destinations as best they might that Captain Post and twenty policemen from the Alexander avenue station were called.

A reserve train which had been switched to the middle track near the Freeman street station when the worst of the evening rush was over was the cause of the trouble. Amos McLean, the motorman, was taking the train to the barns, at 179th street, when the rear car broke loose and straddled the tracks in such a manner as to put both the north and south bound tracks out of commission. That was about 8:30 p. m., and it was not until 10:15 p. m. that the wrecking crew got the tracks cleared.

MISSING NEW YORKER FOUND.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 26.—William Sutcliffe, a wealthy resident of New York, who disappeared two weeks ago while on his way from New York to a sanatorium in Iowa, Kan., was found here today by his brother, Dr. D. J. Sutcliffe, of Iowa. He was taken to Iowa tonight. William Sutcliffe suffered a nervous breakdown and left New York for the sanatorium on Jan. 17.

ADDITIONAL PRINCETON TRAINS.

Beginning February 1, Leave New York, Pennsylvania Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, 11:12 A. M., 2:05 P. M., week days, connecting at Newark.—Adv.

A WINDY DAY IN NEW YORK.

(Photograph by American Press Association.)



SHEEHAN'S ADHERENTS

HAVE RENEWED HOPE

Wall Street Has Change of Heart
and Murphy Is Forced to Stick
to New Yorker.

ROOSEVELT SEES THE 'BOSS'

Insurgents Agree Not to Vote for
Ex-Lieutenant Governor Even
if Governor Should
Indorse Him.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Albany, Jan. 30.—Deadlocked as tight as ever, the Legislature to-day began its third week of balloting to elect a successor to Chauncey M. Depew as United States Senator. The eleventh ballot in joint session showed no gains for William F. Sheehan, the Democratic caucus choice, and no losses from the insurgents who are preventing his election.

Sheehan men, however, have renewed hopes. Information was received here to-night that the Wall Street interests behind Mr. Sheehan experienced a change of heart over Sunday, and where last week they rather despaired of electing him, now are full of fight. In consequence, Rosa Murphy of Tammany Hall puts much conviction into his words now when he tells people that he is for Sheehan as long as Sheehan chooses to stay in the race. The story goes that before Murphy came here Sunday, he was told by one of the mighty in Wall Street that Sheehan must be elected, even if the Legislature had to sit all summer, and regardless of whether the Democratic party ever won another election.

Much interest was aroused here to-night by the fact that Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt, leader of the anti-Tammany insurgents, held a long conference with Murphy in his rooms at the Ten Eyck Hotel. This was after a talk Senator Roosevelt had with Governor Dix this afternoon. Senator Roosevelt, it is understood, told Mr. Murphy at that time that the insurgents were absolutely committed against Sheehan or any other candidate who obviously was boss-dominated and under the suspicion of having special interests to serve. He said that even if Governor Dix should come out for Sheehan, as it had been reported he might, it would not swerve the insurgents from their position.

Senator Roosevelt did not care to discuss what took place at his meeting with Murphy.

"The facts are these," he said. "I saw Governor Dix this afternoon and to-night I had an hour's talk with Mr. Murphy in his rooms. We talked over the general situation. No candidates were discussed. The insurgents stand just exactly where they did; this talk has not affected their position in any way. I don't understand that I saw Mr. Murphy in any representative capacity, but individually, and I haven't changed in my opposition to the election of Mr. Sheehan. So I suppose this deadlock will go on, though, as I told the Governor this afternoon, I regret the delay and the holding up of business."

Senator Roosevelt was asked if anything happened during the conference to alter his views or plans. He replied, without hesitation, "Nothing. So far as I am concerned the situation is right as it was, and I am in position to say that all the others who have been with me on this proposition entertain the same view."

Senator Roosevelt declared that Mr. Murphy had not sent for him; and also that he had not sought the interview.

According to another insurgent, the way the meeting came about was this: Senator Roosevelt received an invitation to call at Mr. Sheehan's room in the hotel. The insurgent leader told his associates and promised to report the results of the conference to them to-morrow morning. When Senator Roosevelt reached Mr. Sheehan's room, it was said, he found not the candidate, but Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Sheehan said to-night that he had not seen Senator Roosevelt or had any appointment to meet him.

Insurgent Talks of Visit to Dix.

From an insurgent source it was learned that Mr. Roosevelt told the Governor, when he called on him to-day, that he was informed that the Sheehan men were bringing tremendous pressure to bear to extract from the Governor some public statement that would aid their campaign. Senator Roosevelt told him, it was said, that even if he yielded and issued such a statement it would change no votes; that the insurgents had agreed to stand firm against Sheehan notwithstanding anything the Governor might say.

"In view of these facts," said a prominent insurgent to-night, "I do not believe

Continued on second page.

DEATH SHORT CIRCUITS
ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRESDarkness in Brooklyn District Is
Found to Result from Ac-
cident to Workman.

BODY LAY ON THE STRANDS

Sparks Flying Apparently Out
of Lifeless Man Attract
Investigating Linemen
to the Spot.

The electric lights for several blocks around the corner of Van Brunt and Reid streets, in Brooklyn, went out about 11 o'clock last night, and when they did not light up again after ten minutes or so subscribers in the district began to telephone to the headquarters of the Edison Electric Light and Power Company. Two linemen were sent out at once to find where the trouble lay.

They searched carefully for more than an hour. They reached the corner of Van Brunt and Reid streets shortly before 1 o'clock, and, looking up, they saw a black object, with sparks lighting it up, stretched across the lines of wires forty feet or so above the ground.

Ascending the pole, they found it to be the body of Holland Kichline, an inspector for the company, who several hours previously had set out to make some repairs on the company's lines.

Kichline apparently had been killed by a charge of electricity and, falling upon the wires, his body had caused a short circuit which instantly darkened the houses in that part of the city.

The inspector wore buckskin gloves when found, instead of the rubber gauntlets that are the usual equipment for linemen's hands, and it is presumed that his hands came in contact with a wire that had been stripped of insulation.

When the linemen reached the spot their attention was attracted to Kichline's body by a miniature but brilliant display of fireworks. The illumination was due to sparks, which appeared to be flying from Kichline's head and heels, it was said.

The body was quickly lowered, and on removal to the Hamilton avenue police station it was examined by Dr. Horowitz of the Long Island College Hospital, who gave it as his opinion that the high voltage current that passed through his body had killed the inspector instantly.

Kichline was thirty-four years old. He leaves a wife and several children, living at No. 233 East 122d street, Manhattan.

OVER THE ICE TO SAFETY

Two Men and Three Women
Leap from Cake to Cake.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Jan. 30.—Leap-frogging from cake to cake of the floating ice in the St. Mary's River, two men and three women reached shore safely early to-day, after a thrilling experience. The party was spending the evening fishing in a shanty out on the river, when a fifty-mile gale arose and a great mass of ice was released at the rapids and driven downstream with terrific force.

All around the fishing shanty the ice began to break and the five men and women started for the shore in a race for their lives. Jumping from floe to floe in the darkness, the men took turns helping the women. One of the latter fainted from fright and exhaustion. The cries of the party finally attracted persons on shore who assisted in the rescue.

DEWEY'S AMERICAN WINE HOUSE.

Only half block east of Fulton St. Sub Bldg. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., N.Y.—Adv.

PERMANENT TARIFF
BOARD BILL PASSESPresident's Measure Carried by
Republicans in House of
Representatives.

DEMOCRATS WERE DIVIDED

Champ Clark, Who Will Be the
Speaker, Favored the Bill,
but Many of His Party
Vigorously Opposed It.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 30.—The House, by a vote of 186 to 92, passed the tariff board bill at midnight to-night. Only two Republican votes, those of Representatives Gagnier and Hubbard, of West Virginia, were cast against the bill.

The bill is the combination of the Longworth and Dalzell measures, reported by the Ways and Means Committee, and it provides for a permanent bipartisan tariff board of five members, to be appointed by the President, to collect and compile information on the cost of production at home and abroad and to report such information to the President or either house of Congress on request.

The passage of the bill constitutes a great triumph for President Taft, who almost entirely by his personal influence won for it a majority in the House.

There is every indication that nothing short of a Democratic filibuster can prevent the passage of the bill by the Senate and its becoming a part of the law of the land, which would doubtless place the tariff board beyond the reach of Democratic political machinations.

Of the thirty or more amendments offered by the Democrats none was adopted. At the beginning of the debate Representative Champ Clark announced that he would support the bill, but that all Democrats were entirely at liberty to vote in accordance with their convictions. Chairman Payne said he was for the bill and would welcome Democratic views, for he wanted all the information on the tariff he could get for the Ways and Means Committee. He believed that with more information there would be fewer unwarranted and false statements regarding the tariff in the public prints.

At 11 p. m. Mr. Payne moved the previous question, and his motion carried 149 to 128. Representative Harrison, of New York, then moved to recommit the bill. His motion was defeated 151 to 139.

Then followed the final roll call on the bill itself, with the result as given.

Talk of Gag Rule.

After the House had debated the bill continuously for six hours Mr. Payne became incensed at the dilatory tactics of the Democrats and moved the previous question on the bill.

For a few minutes there were squally times. There had been an understanding when the bill was first called up and the House had shown itself in favor of the legislation by adopting the special rule by a vote of 196 to 69, that there should be no unlimited debate and amendment. Mr. Dalzell, chairman of the Rules Committee, had agreed to the same thing in the Rules Committee.

"I do not want to cut off debate," said Mr. Payne, "and we want to live up to the agreement, but no one anticipated when it was made that the Democratic side of the House intended to carry on a filibuster."

Two Insurgents—Representatives Norris, of Nebraska, and Poindeexter, of Washington—joined with the Democrats in denouncing Mr. Payne's sudden demand for the previous question. For a time it appeared that another rules fight and a Democratic-insurgent coalition was impending. Champ Clark, although

Continued on third page.

PRESIDENT PLEADS
FOR RECIPROCITYAt McKinley Birthday Dinner Mr.
Taft Quotes Words of His Pre-
decessor Favoring the Policy.

FORESAW ITS ADVANTAGES

Reciprocity, Says the President,
Will Give United States a
Larger Market and Pro-
mote Good Feeling.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 30.—President Taft, delivering a eulogy of President McKinley at the dinner of the Ohio Society here to-night, quoted the words of his distinguished predecessor regarding reciprocity with marked effect.

Mr. Taft brought clearly home to his audience the harmony between his own course in negotiating a tariff agreement with Canada and urging Congress to approve it, and the far-seeing policy of his predecessor, whom he described as having "proposed to mitigate the exclusiveness of a protective tariff by reciprocity treaties which should reduce rates where the reductions would do no substantial injury to any class of our producers or manufacturers and would secure more favorable markets for our own goods."

"Accordingly," said Mr. Taft, "after his second election, at Buffalo, facing an immense audience in that Pan-American exhibition of industries, and looking over toward our sister country on the north, he spoke the words showing that he thought the time had come for greater liberality in our dealings with other countries, and for mutual benefits in reciprocal reductions of tariffs."

Quotes McKinley's Words.

"I use his language, uttered on the day before he fell by the hand of the assassin:

"By sensible trade arrangements, which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we dealt. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established."

What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be released through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and production, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor."

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

"Thus did McKinley in his last public utterance declare for reciprocity."

"The broadening effect of the national responsibility McKinley had to carry shows itself in no respect more conspicuously than in the change of view on his part in respect of a policy of which he had always been the chief exponent. May we not hope that the change that he advocated may soon find expression in our national policy toward our good neighbor on the north, who has come half way to meet us? May the fragrance of his beloved memory lead those upon whom is the responsibility, and incline their minds and hearts to this end."

Will Establish Good Feeling.

"The Canadian agreement, if confirmed by legislative action, will be a fitting close to a century's controversies and permanently establish good feeling and commercial union between kindred peoples. We shall find a rapidly increasing market for our numerous products among the people of our neighbor. We shall deepen and widen the sources of our food supply in territory close at hand."

"Our kinship, our common sympathies, our similar moral and social ideas, furnish the strongest reason for supporting this agreement."

"Canada is our neighbor for three thousand miles. We have not always acted toward her in a manner most conciliatory or with due regard to her sensibilities. She has become a great country—indeed, a nation. She causes us to use no forts or battleships. She does not attack us, and never will. She extends the hand of friendship and proposes closer relations with mutual benefits. Ought we to decline? The last words of McKinley urge acceptance. I am proud, as a son of Ohio, to bring forward for approval and effective action a measure carrying out the policy which he proclaimed and made his own at the acme of his great career."

President Taft, in reviewing the political career of McKinley, spoke of the campaign of 1896 as one in which the "fair name and credit of the nation were at stake." He declared that the McKinley became in it the representative of "many Democrats who did not agree with him on the tariff, but who listened long and closely to see if he was sound on the currency question."

The President dwelt on the peculiar responsibilities and circumstances brought forth during the McKinley administration by the war with Spain, the acquisition of the Philippines and Porto Rico, and commented on the bitter attacks on the McKinley policies which followed these events. Of McKinley's commercial policy, President Taft spoke at length.

"He (McKinley) felt the expansion of this country into a great world power," said the President. "He saw the future

Beware of Cocaine in Cough Medicine.
Brown's Bronchial Troches are safe and sure.—Adv.

Continued on third page.